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APPLICATION NO.	- F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/077,565	02/15/2002		Younglok Kim	I-2-176.5US	3991
24374	7590	04/17/2006		EXAMINER	
VOLPE A		NIG, P.C.	HOANG, THAI D		
DEPT. ICC UNITED PI		JITE 1600	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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PHILADEL	PHIA, PA	A 19103	DATE MAILED: 04/17/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/077,565	KIM ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Thai D. Hoang	2616				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHO WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLEMENTED IN THE MAILING DISTRICT DISTRIC	PATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timwill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
2a)□	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>Ame</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under the	s action is non-final. ince except for formal matters, pro					
Disposition of Claims							
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.					
Applicati	on Papers						
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on 15 February 2006 is/ar Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 1.	re: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See tion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>							
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2) Notice 3) Inform	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	4)  Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5)  Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

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# **Double Patenting**

(a) A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer <u>cannot</u> overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 1-12 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 5-12 and 15-18 of copending Application No. 10/071917.

This is a <u>provisional</u> double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

(b) The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir.

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1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

(i) Claims 1-12 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 1-12 of copending Application No. 10/077076. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the referenced copending application and would be covered by any patent granted on that copending application since the referenced copending application and the instant application are claiming common subject matter, as follows:

The limitations recited in claims 1-12 are the same limitations recited in claims 1-12 of copending Application No. 10/077076 respectively, but they have different preambles.

(ii) Claims 1-12 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 5-12 and 15-18 of copending Application No. 10/079107. This is

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a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the referenced copending application and would be covered by any patent granted on that copending application since the referenced copending application and the instant application are claiming common subject matter, as follows:

The limitations recited in claims 1-12 are the same limitations recited in claims 5-12 and 15-18 of copending Application No. 10/079107 respectively, but they have different preambles.

Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant would be prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application in the other copending application. See *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dabak et al, US Patent No. 6,775,260 B1, in view of Rowitch et al, US Patent No. 6,628,702 B1, hereinafter referred to as Dabak and Rowitch respectively.

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Regarding claims 1, 5, 9 and 11, Dabak discloses a system called "Space time block coded transmit antenna diversity for WCDMA". Dabak teaches the system, see figs. 1-2 and col. 4, lines 9-52, comprising:

antennas ANT1 112 and ANT2 114 for transmitting CDMA data symbols
the space time transmit diversity (STTD) encoder 110 encodes symbols S having
complex conjugate S\* (encoder for encoding said data field producing a second data
field having complex conjugates of the symbols of said data field)

The S data code is associated with ANT1 112, and the S\* data code is associated with ANT2 114. Dabak does not disclose the S and S\* data symbols are spread by using a different channelization code. However, Rowitch discloses that the data is process and transmitted over two or more antennas, wherein the processing may include covering the data for each antenna with a particular channelization code; col. 1, lines 31-35 (a first and second spreading device for spreading said first and second data fields, wherein said first spreading device spreads said first data field using a first channelization code and said second spreading device spreads said second data field using a second channelization code, each channelization code being uniquely associated with one of said first and second antennas). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt the method disclosed by Rowitch into Dabak's system in order to improve signal quality because the interference is reduced.

Regarding claims 2, 6, 10 and 12 Dabak discloses the system perform the step of scrambling the S and S\* by a scrambling code C<sup>K</sup> (208, 220, 214) for S and S\* data

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symbols. See figs. 1-2, col. 4, lines 33-40 (further comprising the step of scrambling said first and second spread data fields by a scrambling code associated with said base station).

Regarding 3 and 7, Dabak discloses that the data symbol S comprises a subdata S<sub>1</sub> and a sub-data S<sub>2</sub>. See figure 1 (wherein the symbols of said first data field of symbols are grouped into a first and second sub-data field).

Regarding claims 4 and 8, Dabak discloses the STTD encoder 110 encodes the sub-data  $S_1$  and its complex conjugate  $S_1^*$  and the sub-data  $S_2$  and its negative complex conjugate  $-S_2^*$ . See figure 1 (wherein the symbols of said second data field of symbols are grouped into a third and fourth sub-data field, wherein said third sub-data field is the negative complex conjugate of said second sub-data field and said fourth sub-data field is the complex conjugate of said first sub-data field).

### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thai D. Hoang whose telephone number is (571) 272-3184. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 10:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doris To can be reached on (571) 272-7629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thai Hoang

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